

REMARKS

By this Amendment, claims 1-20 are amended. Thus, claims 1-20 are active in the application. Reexamination and reconsideration of the application are respectfully requested.

I. Substitute Specification and Abstract

The specification and abstract have been carefully reviewed and revised in order to correct grammatical and idiomatic errors in order to aid the Examiner in further consideration of the application. In addition, the specification has been revised to add a definition of the term “laundry index.” The amendments to the specification and abstract are incorporated in the attached substitute specification and abstract. No new matter has been added.

Also attached hereto is a marked-up version of the substitute specification and abstract illustrating the changes made to the original specification and abstract.

II. Indefiniteness Rejection

In item 2 on page 2 of the Office Action, claims 10, 12, 14, 18 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the Applicant regards as the invention.

In particular, the Examiner asserted that the meaning of the term “laundry index” in claims 10, 12, 14, 18 and 20 is not well known in the art, and that the specification does not provide an adequate definition of this term.

The term “laundry index” is a common term in Japan and is announced during the daily weather forecast. The laundry index indicates how well laundry hung outside will dry under the forecasted weather condition.

To overcome the indefiniteness rejections of claims 10, 12, 14, 18 and 20, claims 10, 12, 14, 18 and 20 have each been amended to define the laundry index as being “a numerical value indicating how well laundry hung outside will dry based on the relevant weather.” The Applicant respectfully submits that the definition of the term “laundry index” in claims 10, 12, 14, 18 and 20 does not constitute new matter, since this

amendment merely serves to define the term “laundry index” which was recited in original claims 10, 12, 14, 18 and 20. In addition, a definition of the term “laundry index” was also added to the specification.

III. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Rejections

On page 3 of the Office Action, claims 1, 3, 7-9, 11 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boyer et al. (U.S. 6,268,849, hereinafter “Boyer”) in view of Manson et al. (U.S. 6,543,051, hereinafter “Manson”) and further in view of Megata (JP 63200689). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

(A) Claim 1

Claim 1 recites a recording/viewing support apparatus for supporting recording or viewing of a program selected by a user as a desired program from among programs scheduled to be aired as digital broadcasts. The apparatus of claim 1 comprises program specifying information obtaining means for obtaining program specifying information that specifies the desired program based on an operation by the user.

The apparatus of claim 1 also comprises weather forecast information obtaining means for obtaining, based on the program specifying information, weather forecast information for a relevant weather at a location where the digital broadcast will be received during a broadcast time period of the desired program as relevant weather forecast information.

In addition, the apparatus of claim 1 comprises determining means for determining, based on the relevant weather forecast information, whether or not the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.

The apparatus of claim 1 also comprises notifying means for giving, when the determining means determines that the relevant weather will be bad, a notice of a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program.

Accordingly, claim 1 defines that the weather forecast information means obtains weather forecast information of the relevant weather of the location where the digital

broadcast will be received during a broadcast time period of the desired program as relevant weather forecast information. Further, claim 1 defines that the determining means determines, based on the relevant weather forecast information, whether or not the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.

With this construction, the recording/viewing support apparatus is able to notify the user about the possibility of a degradation in the image or sound quality of the program he or she wants to record based on the relevant weather forecast information. Thus, the present invention is concerned with weather forecast information pertaining to future weather conditions of a particular time period when the desired program is scheduled to broadcast, so as to determine whether there is a possibility of the image or sound quality of the desired program being degraded.

On pages 5 and 9 of the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledged that Boyer fails to disclose or suggest the weather forecast information obtaining means, the determining means and the notifying means as recited in claim 1.

In an attempt to teach these features, the Examiner applied Megata and Manson.

Megata discloses a television tuner for satellite broadcasting that outputs a signal to display a message indicating that the quality of a received video image is deteriorated because of rain-fall accumulation. It is noted that the term “attenuation” appears in the machine translation of Megata. However, this is clearly an error in translation, because attenuation is defined as weakening or lessening the intensity of something. Megata, however, is concerned with notifying subscribers of a satellite broadcast system why video signals have been degraded due to current weather conditions. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that the machine translation of Megata should correctly read as “rain-fall accumulation,” not rain-fall attenuation.

In particular, Megata discloses that the quality of video signals in satellite broadcasting systems are deteriorated because of rain-fall accumulation. When the video signal quality becomes deteriorated, satellite subscribers may erroneously conclude that the cause of the deterioration is due to a problem with the TV tuner or the weather (see lines 9-15 of machine translation of Megata).

As described in lines 16-22 of Megata, the “purpose of this invention is to provide a television tuner for satellite broadcasting which outputs a Telop signal from a video signal output terminal 11 so as to display a message indicating that the quality of the received video image is much deteriorated because of rain-fall [accumulation] at the time of rain-fall [accumulation] occurrence.”

Accordingly, Megata merely discloses a technique of notifying satellite subscribers that the cause of degradation in video signals is due to rain-fall accumulation, so that the subscribers do not erroneously conclude that there is a problem with the tuner. Megata also discloses that the cause of signal deterioration can be notified to the satellite subscriber even if the cause of signal deterioration is not related to rain-fall accumulation. Nevertheless, the fact is that Megata merely discloses a system of for notifying the satellite subscriber of a current deterioration of a signal reception level.

On the other hand, the weather forecast information means of claim 1 obtains weather forecast information of the relevant weather of the location where the digital broadcast will be received during a broadcast time period of the desired program as relevant weather forecast information. Further, the determining means of claim 1 determines, based on the relevant weather forecast information, whether or not the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.

Accordingly, in stark contrast to Megata, claim 1 determines, based on a weather forecast of future weather conditions, the possibility of deterioration in the image quality or sound quality of the desired program of the user that is scheduled to be aired.

Manson merely discloses that an emergency alert message (EAM) such as a hurricane warning is displayed on a television screen regardless of whether the television receiver is programmed to receive analog or digital broadcasts. Manson, however, neither discloses nor suggest the feature of claim 1 in which weather forecast information is obtained for a relevant weather at a location where the digital broadcast of the program desired by the user will be broadcasted.

Therefore, for at least the foregoing reasons, the Applicant respectfully submits that Boyer, Megata and Manson, either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest:

- (1) weather forecast information obtaining means for obtaining, based on the program specifying information, weather forecast information for a relevant weather at a location where the digital broadcast will be received during a broadcast time period of the desired program as relevant weather forecast information;
- (2) determining means for determining, based on the relevant weather forecast information, whether or not the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality; and
- (3) notifying means for giving, when the determining means determines that the relevant weather will be bad, a notice of a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program, as recited in claim 1.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully submits that no obvious combination of Boyer, Megata and Manson would result in the invention of claim 1 since Boyer, Megata and Manson, either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 1.

(B) Claim 13

In addition to comprising the above-described program specifying information obtaining means and weather forecast information obtaining means of claim 1, the recording/viewing support apparatus of claim 13 comprises:

- (1) storing means for storing correlation data that relates the weather forecast information to a receive level degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast is smaller than a predetermined level threshold value; and
- (2) notifying means for obtaining the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the relevant weather forecast information, and notifying the user of the obtained receive level degradation probability as information which is indicative of a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program.

Notwithstanding the failure of Boyer, Megata and Manson to disclose or suggest the weather forecast information obtaining means as recited in claims 1 and 13, the

Applicant respectfully submits that these references also fail to disclose or suggest the storing means and notifying means as recited in claim 13.

As acknowledged by the Examiner on page 8 of the Office Action, Boyer does not disclose or suggest the storing means or notifying means of claim 13 since Boyer fails to disclose or suggest the correlation data of claim 13.

As described above, Megata determines the cause of a current deterioration of signal reception levels for satellite subscribers and notifies the satellite subscribers of the cause of deterioration as it is occurring.

On the other hand, the storing means of claim 13 stores correlation data that relates the weather forecast information to a receive level degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast is smaller than a predetermined level threshold value. Accordingly, unlike Megata, the storing means of claim 13 stores data relating to future conditions, not current conditions, of the receive level of the digital broadcast that airs the scheduled program which is desired by the user.

This feature of the present invention enables pieces of correlation data for various locations (e.g., mountainous areas, coastal areas, etc.) to be prepared, which makes it possible to obtain highly reliable information to determine the possibility of future deterioration of the signal reception level when the user wants to view or record the desired program that is scheduled to be aired. Based on this reliable information, various processes for enhancing the user's convenience (e.g., announcing the possible deterioration of the signal reception level in advance and searching for an alternative future time during which the desired program is to be aired) can be performed.

These features of claim 13 are clearly not disclosed or suggested by Megata, which determines the current source of the degradation of video signals in a satellite broadcast system and informs the user of the current source of the degradation of the video signals.

Furthermore, as described above, Manson merely discloses that an EAM such as a hurricane warning is displayed on a television screen regardless of whether the television receiver is programmed to receive analog or digital broadcasts.

However, similar to Megata, Manson clearly does not disclose or suggest storing correlation data that relates the weather forecast information to a receive level

degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast is smaller than a predetermined level threshold value, and notifying the user of the obtained receive level degradation probability as information which is indicative of a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program, as recited in claim 13.

Therefore, for at least the foregoing reasons, the Applicant respectfully submits that Boyer, Megata and Manson, either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 13.

Consequently, the Applicant respectfully submits that no obvious combination of Boyer, Megata and Manson would result in the invention of claim 13 since Boyer, Megata and Manson, either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claim 13.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully submits that claim 13 is also clearly patentable over Boyer, Megata and Manson.

On page 10 of the Office Action, dependent claims 2, 4-5, 15-17 and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boyer in view of Manson and Megata and further in view of Bottomley et al. (U.S. 5,508,732, hereinafter Bottomley). Further, on page 11 of the Office Action, dependent claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boyer in view of Manson, Megata and Bottomley and further in view of Kim et al. (U.S. 6,549,905, hereinafter "Kim").

As demonstrated above, Boyer, Megata and Manson clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claims 1 and 13.

Similar to Boyer, Megata and Manson, the Applicant submits that Bottomley and Kim also fail to disclose or suggest the weather forecast information obtaining means, determining means and notifying means of claim 1, and the weather forecast information obtaining means, storing means and notifying means of claim 13.

Therefore, Bottomley and Kim do not cure the deficiencies of Boyer, Megata and Manson for failing to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claims 1 and 13.

Consequently, no obvious combination of Boyer, Megata, Manson, Bottomley and Kim would result in the inventions of claims 1 and 13 since Boyer, Megata, Manson,

Bottomley and Kim, either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claims 1 and 13.

Furthermore, it is submitted that the clear distinctions discussed above are such that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would not have been motivated to modify Boyer, Megata, Manson, Bottomley and Kim in such a manner as to result in, or otherwise render obvious, the present invention as recited in claims 1 and 13.

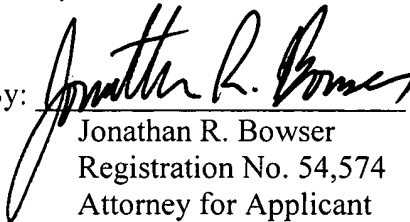
Therefore, it is submitted that the claims 1 and 13, as well as claims 2-12 and 14-20 which depend therefrom, are clearly allowable over the prior art as applied by the Examiner.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is clearly in condition for allowance. An early notice thereof is respectfully solicited.

If, after reviewing this Amendment, the Examiner feels there are any issues remaining which must be resolved before the application can be passed to issue, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone in order to resolve such issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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DESCRIPTION

DIGITAL BROADCAST RECORDING/VIEWING SUPPORT APPARATUS

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a recording/viewing support apparatus that supports recording or viewing of a program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast using a communication satellite (CS: Communication Satellite), a broadcast satellite
10 (BS: Broadcast Satellite), or a ground wave, and a digital broadcast television receiver having a function of such recording/viewing support apparatus.

BACKGROUND ART

15 In television receivers, analog broadcasts are gradually degraded in image quality (hereinafter referred to as "receive image quality") as the receive state becomes poorer. On the other hand, degradation in receive image quality of digital broadcasts is not observed even if the receive state becomes poor until it
20 exceeds limitations in an error correcting capability of a television receiver. That is, the receive state and the receive image quality in analog broadcasts, and those in digital broadcasts respectively have ~~relations~~ a relationship as shown in FIG. 12. From this, it can be said that the receive image quality in digital
25 broadcasts is less prone to be affected by the receive state than

that in analog broadcasts. In a case of digital broadcasts, however, the receive quality is rapidly degraded when the receive image state ~~goes~~ becomes so poor as to exceed the limitations in the error correcting capability of the television receiver. Moreover, 5 | when the receive state ~~goes~~ becomes so poor as to exceed the error correcting capability, digital broadcast television receivers are generally formed so ~~formed~~ as not to carry out video display.

The receive state in television broadcasting using a satellite or a ground wave is affected by weather. Therefore, 10 | when a television program is preset for recording by a VCR, etc., the image quality of recorded video is affected by weather during the broadcast time period of the program. Particularly, in a case where a digital broadcast program is preset for recording, if the receive state will ~~go~~ become so poor as to exceed the limitations 15 | in the error correction capability of the television receiver due to bad weather during the broadcast time period of the program that is desired for preset recording, it is practically impossible to record the program. Some digital broadcasts require a fee, and therefore ~~such~~ the desires can be considered particularly 20 | strong ~~as these~~ to prevent a situation ~~that~~ in which recording of the program that is preset for recording is practically impossible due to bad weather.

Furthermore, in a case of drawing up a schedule for viewing a certain program to be aired as a digital broadcast, it will be 25 | convenient to know in advance the possibility of degradation in

receive image quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time period of the program.

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a digital broadcast recording/viewing support apparatus which is
5 | capable of reliably recording or viewing a program that is scheduled
to be aired as a digital broadcast.

DISCLOSURE SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To achieve the above object, the present invention has the
10 | following aspects.

A first aspect of the present invention is directed to a recording/viewing support apparatus for supporting recording or viewing of a program that is selected by a user as a desired program from among programs scheduled to be aired as digital broadcasts.
15 | The recording/viewing support, the apparatus including includes:
program specifying information obtaining means for obtaining
program specifying information that specifies the desired program
based on an operation by the user; weather forecast information
obtaining means for obtaining, based on the program specifying
20 | information, weather forecast information for a relevant weather
at a location where the digital broadcast is received during a
broadcast time period of the desired program as relevant weather
forecast information; determining means for determining, based
on the relevant weather forecast information, whether or not the
25 | relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program

in image quality or sound quality; and notifying means for giving,
when the determining means determines that the relevant weather
will be bad, a notice of a possibility of degradation in image
quality or sound quality of the desired program.

5. ~~program specifying information obtaining means for~~
~~obtaining program specifying information that specifies the~~
~~desired program based on an operation by the user;~~

~~weather forecast information obtaining means for obtaining,~~
~~based on the program specifying information, weather forecast~~
10 ~~information for relevant weather at a location where the digital~~
~~broadcast is received during a broadcast time period of the desired~~
~~program as relevant weather forecast information;~~

~~determining means for determining, based on the relevant~~
~~weather forecast information, whether the relevant weather will~~
15 ~~be so bad or not as to degrade the desired program in image quality~~
~~or sound quality; and~~

~~notifying means for giving, when the determining means~~
~~determines that the relevant weather will be bad, a notice of a~~
~~possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of~~
20 ~~the desired program.~~

According to the above first aspect, based on the weather
forecast information for the weather during the broadcast time
period of the desired program that is scheduled to be aired as
a digital broadcast (relevant weather), it is determined whether
25 or not the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired

program in image quality or sound quality. If the weather is determined as bad, the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program is reported. Therefore, by selecting a program that may not be degraded in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time period, the user can reliably record or view the desired program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast.

In accordance with a second aspect, in the first aspect, the apparatus further includes: searching means for searching, when the determining means determines that the relevant weather will be bad, for a same program to be aired at different time, which is a program that is equal in content to the desired program and is scheduled to be aired in a different time period from the broadcast time period of the desired program; and same program information displaying means for displaying information that specifies the same program to be aired at the different time found by the searching means.

~~the apparatus further includes~~
~~searching means for searching, when the determining means determines that the relevant weather will be bad, for a same program to be aired at different time, which is a program that is equal in content to the desired program and is scheduled to be aired in a time period different from the broadcast time period of the desired program; and~~
~~same program information displaying means for displaying~~

~~information that specifies the same program to be aired at different time found by the searching means.~~

According to the second aspect, if there is a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program due to bad weather during the broadcast time period, the possibility is reported. Also, a search is made for the same program to be aired at the different time, and information that specifies the found same program to be aired at the different time is displayed. Therefore, if there is a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program due to bad weather during the broadcast time period, the user can newly select the same program to be aired at the different time as the desired program. Thus, it is possible to reliably and easily record or view the desired program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast.

In accordance with a third aspect, in the first aspect, the program specifying information obtaining means includes: receiving means for receiving the digital broadcast and generating a transport stream; program information displaying means for displaying a program list based on program sequence information included in the transport stream; and input operation means, operated by the user for selecting the desired program from among programs shown in the program list, for obtaining the program specifying information based on the operation by the user.

~~the program specifying information obtaining means~~

includes:

~~receiving means for receiving the digital broadcast
and generating a transport stream;~~

5 ~~program information displaying means for displaying
a program list based on program sequence information included in
the transport stream; and~~

~~input operation means, operated by the user for
selecting the desired program from among programs shown in the
program list, for obtaining the program specifying information
10 based on the operation by the user.~~

According to the third aspect, the user selects the desired
program while looking at the program list, and therefore can check
the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality
of the desired program due to bad weather during the broadcast
15 time period. Thus, it is possible to reliably and easily record
or view the desired program scheduled to be aired as a digital
broadcast.

In accordance with a fourth aspect, in the second
aspect, the program specifying information obtaining means
20 includes: receiving means for receiving the digital broadcast and
generating a transport stream; program information displaying
means for displaying a program list based on program sequence
information included in the transport stream; and input operation
means, operated by the user for selecting the desired program from
25 among programs shown in the program list, for obtaining the program

specifying information based on the operation by the user. IN
addition, the searching means searches for the same program to
be aired at the different time by using the program sequence
information.

5 ~~the program specifying information obtaining means~~
~~includes:~~

~~receiving means for receiving the digital broadcast~~
~~and generating a transport stream;~~

10 ~~program information displaying means for displaying~~
~~a program list based on program sequence information included in~~
~~the transport stream; and~~

~~input operation means, operated by the user for~~
~~selecting the desired program from among programs shown in the~~
~~program list, for obtaining the program specifying information~~
15 ~~based on the operation by the user, and~~

~~the searching means searches for the same program to be aired~~
~~at different time by using the program sequence information.~~

According to the fourth aspect, the user selects the desired
program while looking at the program list, and therefore can check
20 the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality
of the desired program due to bad weather during the broadcast
time period. Also, if there is the possibility of degradation
in image quality or sound quality of the desired program due to
bad weather during the broadcast time period, information that
25 specifies the same program to be aired at the different time can

be obtained. Thus, it is possible to reliably and easily record or view the desired program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast.

5 In accordance with a fifth aspect, in the second aspect,
when the searching means finds the same program to be aired at
different time, the weather forecast information obtaining means
obtains weather forecast information for weather during a broadcast
time period of the same program to be aired at different time as
new relevant weather forecast information. In addition, when the
10 new relevant weather forecast information is obtained, the
determining means determines, based on the new relevant weather
forecast information, whether or not the weather during the
broadcast time period of the same program to be aired at different
time will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image
15 quality or sound quality. Further, the notifying means gives the
notice of the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound
quality of the same program to be aired at the different time during
the broadcast time period when the weather is determined as bad.

~~when the searching means finds the same program to be aired~~
20 ~~at different time, the weather forecast information obtaining means~~
~~obtains weather forecast information for weather during a broadcast~~
~~time period of the same program to be aired at different time as~~
~~new relevant weather forecast information,~~

~~when the new relevant weather forecast information is~~
25 ~~obtained, the determining means determines, based on the new~~

~~relevant weather forecast information, whether the weather during the broadcast time period of the same program to be aired at different time will be so bad or not as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality, and~~

5 ~~the notifying means gives the notice of the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the same program to be aired at different time during the broadcast time period when the weather is determined as bad.~~

According to the fifth aspect, if there is a possibility
10 of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program due to bad weather during the broadcast time period, the possibility is reported. Also, a search is made for the same program to be aired at the different time, and information that specifies the found same program to be aired at the different time
15 is displayed. If there is also the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the found same program to be aired at the different time due to bad weather during the broadcast time period, a notice is made as such. Therefore, if there is a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality
20 of the desired program due to bad weather during the broadcast time period, the same program to be aired at the different time that may not be degraded in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather can be newly selected. Thus, it is possible to more reliably and easily record or view the desired program that
25 is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast.

In accordance with a sixth aspect, in the second aspect,
the searching means searches not only digital broadcast programs
but also analog broadcast programs for the same program to be aired
at different time.

5 ~~the searching means searches not only digital broadcast~~
~~programs but also analog broadcast programs for the same program~~
~~to be aired at different time.~~

According to the sixth aspect, if there is a possibility
of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired
10 program due to bad weather during the broadcast time period, a
search is made for the same program to be aired at the different
time. At this time, not only digital broadcast programs but also
analog broadcast programs are searched for finding the same program
to be aired at the different time. Therefore, if there is a
15 possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of
the desired program due to bad weather during the broadcast time
period, the user can newly select, as the desired program, even
an analog broadcast as the same program to be aired at the different
time as an analog broadcast. Thus, it is possible to more reliably
20 and easily record or view the desired program that is scheduled
to be aired as a digital broadcast or a program having the same
contents.

In accordance with a seventh aspect, in the first or second
aspect, the weather forecast information obtaining means includes
25 receiving means for receiving a data broadcast, and obtains the

relevant weather forecast information from the data broadcast.

~~the weather forecast information obtaining means includes receiving means for receiving a data broadcast, and obtains the relevant weather forecast information from the data broadcast.~~

5 In accordance with an eighth aspect, in the first or second aspect, the weather forecast information obtaining means includes interfacing means for accessing the Internet, and obtains, through the interfacing means, the relevant weather forecast information via the Internet.

10 ~~the weather forecast information obtaining means includes interfacing means for accessing to the Internet, and obtains, through the interfacing means, the relevant weather forecast information via the Internet.~~

15 In accordance with a ninth aspect, in the first or second aspect, when a probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information is larger than a predetermined value, the determining means determines that the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.

20 ~~when a probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information is larger than a predetermined value, the determining means determines that the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.~~

25 In accordance with a tenth aspect, in the first or

second aspect, when a laundry index included in the relevant weather forecast information is smaller than a predetermined value, the determining means determines that the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality. A laundry index is a numerical index, typically from 0 to 100, indicating how well laundry hung outside will dry based on the weather forecast information (relevant weather).

~~when a laundry index included in the relevant weather forecast information is smaller than a predetermined value, the determining means determines that the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.~~

In accordance with an eleventh aspect, in the first or second aspect, the apparatus further includes storing means for storing correlation data that relates a probability of precipitation to a receive level degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast becomes smaller than a predetermined level threshold value. In addition, the determining means calculates, based on the correlation data, the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information and, when the calculated receive level degradation probability is larger than a predetermined probability threshold value, determines that the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program

in image quality or sound quality.

~~the apparatus further includes storing means for storing correlation data that relates a probability of precipitation to a receive level degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast becomes smaller than a predetermined level threshold value, wherein~~

~~the determining means calculates, based on the correlation data, the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information and, when the calculated receive level degradation probability is larger than a predetermined probability threshold value, determines that the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.~~

15 In accordance with a twelfth aspect, in the first or second aspect, the apparatus further includes storing means for storing correlation data that relates a laundry index to a receive level degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast becomes smaller than a predetermined level threshold value. In addition, the

20 determining means calculates, based on the correlation data, the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the laundry index included in the relevant weather forecast information and, when the calculated receive level degradation probability is larger

25 than a predetermined probability threshold value, determines that

the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.

~~the apparatus further includes storing means for storing correlation data that relates a laundry index to a receive level degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast becomes smaller than a predetermined level threshold value, wherein~~

~~the determining means calculates, based on the correlation data, the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the laundry index included in the relevant weather forecast information and, when the calculated receive level degradation probability is larger than a predetermined probability threshold value, determines that the relevant weather will be so bad as to degrade the desired program in image quality or sound quality.~~

A thirteenth aspect is directed to a recording/viewing support apparatus for supporting recording or viewing of a program that is selected by a user as a desired program from among programs scheduled to be aired as digital broadcasts. ~~The,~~ the apparatus ~~including~~includes: program specifying information obtaining means for obtaining program specifying information that specifies the desired program based on an operation by the user; weather forecast information obtaining means for obtaining, based on the program specifying information, weather forecast information for a relevant weather at a location where the digital broadcast is received during a broadcast time period of the desired program

as relevant weather forecast information; storing means for storing correlation data that relates the weather forecast information to a receive level degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast is smaller than a predetermined level threshold value; and notifying means for obtaining the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the relevant weather forecast information, and notifying the user of the obtained receive level degradation probability as information which is indicative of a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program.

~~program specifying information obtaining means for obtaining program specifying information that specifies the desired program based on an operation by the user;~~

~~weather forecast information obtaining means for obtaining, based on the program specifying information, weather forecast information for relevant weather at a location where the digital broadcast is received during a broadcast time period of the desired program as relevant weather forecast information;~~

~~storing means for storing correlation data that relates the weather forecast information to a receive level degradation probability defined as a probability at which a receive level of the digital broadcast is smaller than a predetermined level threshold value; and~~

~~notifying means for obtaining the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the relevant weather forecast~~

~~information, and notifying the user of the obtained receive level degradation probability as information indicative of a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program.~~

5 According to the thirteenth aspect, based on the weather forecast information for the weather during the broadcast time period of the desired program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast, a probability that a receive level of the digital broadcast becomes smaller than a predetermined level
10 threshold value (receive level degradation probability) is reported as information which is indicative of the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the desired program. Therefore, based on the reported receive level degradation probability, by selecting a program whose broadcast
15 time period does not have such possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather, the user can reliably record or view the desired program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast.

20 In accordance with a fourteenth aspect, in the thirteenth aspect, the correlation data relates the receive level degradation probability to a probability of precipitation or a laundry index included in the relevant weather forecast information.

~~the correlation data relates the receive level degradation probability to a probability of precipitation or a laundry index
25 included in the relevant weather forecast information.~~

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a functional block diagram showing the structure of a recording/viewing support apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the hardware structure of the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing the operation of a CPU in the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing the operation of a CPU in a recording/viewing support apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing the operation of a CPU of a recording/viewing support apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is an illustration showing an example display of an electronic program list in the first embodiment.

FIG. 7 is an illustration showing a first example display of a screen at the time of presetting for recording in the first embodiment.

FIG. 8 is an illustration showing a second example display of the screen at the time of presetting for recording in the first embodiment.

FIG. 9 is an illustration showing an example display of a screen at the time of presetting for recording in the second embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram showing the hardware structure of a modification example of the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 11 is a correlation diagram showing a relationship between a probability of precipitation and a receive level degradation probability.

FIG. 12 is a diagram showing the relationship between a receive state and receive image quality in a television receiver for analog broadcasts and digital broadcasts, respectively.

~~BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT~~ DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

With reference to the attached drawings, ~~described below~~ are embodiments of the present invention are described below. Note that the digital broadcast recording/viewing support apparatuses according to the respective embodiments described below may be realized as an apparatus separately from a television receiver, but can also be realized as a digital broadcast television receiver having a support function as will be described below concerning recording and viewing of a program scheduled to be aired.

~~<First embodiment~~ Embodiment>

FIG. 1 is a functional block diagram showing the structure of a digital broadcast recording/viewing support apparatus

according to a first embodiment of the present invention. This recording/viewing support apparatus is an apparatus for supporting recording and viewing of a program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast using a satellite or a ground wave. The
5 ~~the apparatus including~~ includes a receive part 101, an electronic program list generation part 102, a data broadcast presentation part 103, a recording management part 104, a system control part 105, a video combining part 106, a recording information storage part 107, a storage part 108, an input operation part 109, and
10 a video display part 110.

In the above-structured recording/viewing support apparatus, the receive part 101 receives an electric (electronic) wave from a satellite or an electric wave as a ground wave to obtain a digital modulated signal, and demodulates and decodes the digital
15 modulated signal. With this, a transport stream is generated, and program sequence information included in this transport stream is given to the electronic program list generation part 102. Also, when the digital broadcast includes a data broadcast with a data channel, the receive part 101 extracts the data transmitted over
20 the data channel (hereinafter referred to as "data-broadcast data"), and gives ~~it~~ the extracted data to the data broadcast presentation part 103. Furthermore, among the program sequence information and the data-broadcast data, data required for processing which will be described later for supporting recording or viewing is
25 given to the system control part 105.

The electronic program list generation part 102 generates display data for displaying a program list (electronic program list) by using information such as a PAT (Program Association Table), PMT (Program Map Table), etc. (hereinafter referred to as "program list data"), included in the program sequence information given by the receive part 101, and gives ~~it~~ the generated program list data to the video combining part 106. On the other hand, the data broadcast presentation part 103 generates display data based on the data-broadcast data given by the receive part 101 (hereinafter referred to as "data broadcast presentation data"), and gives ~~it~~ the generated data broadcast presentation data to the video combining part 106.

By using data of the program list, the data broadcast presentation data, and notice data which will be described later, the video combining part 106 generates, under the control of the system control part 105, display data for display to the user, and supplies ~~it~~ the generated display data to the video display part 110. The video display part 110 carries out display based on the display data.

The input operation part 109 is used by the user for carrying out an operation such as program selection onto the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present embodiment. When the user operates the input operation part 109, data indicating the operation is inputted to the system control part 105.

Using the storage part 108 as a working memory, the system control part 105 controls the video combining part 106 and the recording management part 104 by following the operation according to the input operation part 109 by the user. For example, when
5 the user operates the input operation part 109 to select a desired program from the program list or others, the system control part 105 determines, based on the data-broadcast data, the state of broadcasting the program (receive image quality, etc.), and causes the video combining part 106 to generate display data for notifying
10 the user of the determination result as required (hereinafter referred to as "notice data") and combining ~~it~~ such generated display data with the other display data.

The recording management part 104 uses data from the receive part 101 to manage, under the control of the system control part
15 105, recording of programs scheduled to be aired as digital broadcasts, and stores, as recording management information, information for managing a preset recording in the recording information storage part 107. Also, the recording management part 104 controls the electronic program list generation part 102 as
20 required, for displaying the state of presetting for recording, etc.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the hardware structure of the above recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present embodiment. As shown in ~~this drawing~~ FIG. 2, the
25 recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present

embodiment includes, in view of the hardware structure, an antenna 201, a set-top box (hereinafter abbreviated as "STB") 200, a monitor/television 207, and a remote controller 211. AndIn addition, the STB 200 is provided with a digital modulated signal
5 obtained by receiving an electric wave from a satellite or an electric wave as a ground wave at the antenna 201. By demodulating and decoding the digital modulated signal, this STB 200 generates and outputs a video signal. This video signal is supplied to a monitor or a conventional television receiver
10 ("monitor/television") 207, where video is displayed.

The above STB 200 has a signal demodulator 202, an MPEG 2 transport decoder 203, a CPU 204, an MPEG 2 video decoder 205, a D/A converter 206, a memory 208, a key operation part 209, and a remote controller receiver 210. In the hardware structure shown
15 in FIG. 2, the receive part 101 of the recording/viewing support apparatus shown in FIG. 1 is realized by the antenna 201, the signal demodulator 202, the MPEG 2 transport decoder 203, and the MPEG 2 video decoder 205. The recording information storage part 107 and the storage part 108 are realized by the memory 208. The input
20 operation part 109 is realized by the key operation part 209, the remote controller 211, and the remote controller receiver 210. The video display part 110 is realized by the monitor/television 207. AndIn addition, the components surrounded by a dotted line in FIG. 1 ~~is~~ are realized by software. That is, the electronic
25 program list generation part 102, the data broadcast presentation

part 103, the recording management part 104, the system control part 105, and the video combining part 106 are realized by the CPU 204, as a central processing unit, executing a predetermined program stored in the memory 208. Note that the memory 208 includes,
5 in addition to volatile memory used for a working area, non-volatile memory for storing postal codes, etc., which will be described later.

In the structure shown in FIG. 2, the signal demodulator 202 receives a digital modulated signal from the antenna 201 for
10 demodulation, thereby generating a transport stream. The MPEG 2 transport decoder 203 decodes the transport stream, extracts
| a compressed image and sound data based on the MPEG 2 standards and the program sequence information, and gives the compressed image and sound data to the MPEG 2 video decoder 205, and the program
15 sequence information to the CPU 204, respectively. Also, when the digital broadcast has a data channel for data broadcast, the MPEG 2 transport decoder 203 extracts data-broadcast data
| transmitted over the data channel, and gives ~~it~~ the extracted data-broadcast data to the CPU 204. Based on an instruction from
20 the user, the CPU 204 uses the program sequence information and the data-broadcast data for generating the program list data and the data broadcast presentation data, respectively, and gives them to the MPEG 2 video decoder 205. Also, the CPU 204 controls the signal demodulator 202, the MPEG 2 transport decoder 203, and the
25 MPEG 2 video decoder 205. The MPEG 2 video decoder 205 decodes

the compressed image and sound data, and also uses data obtained by decoding, the program list data, and the data broadcast presentation data to generate the display data indicating an image to be displayed on the screen of the monitor/television 207. This display data is converted into an analog signal by the D/A converter 206, and is then supplied to the monitor/television 207.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing the operation of the CPU 204 in a case where the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present embodiment is used for presetting for recording. With reference to this flowchart, ~~described below is the operation~~ of the STB 200 in the present embodiment is described below. Note that, in the following, the operation by the user can be made through either the key operation part 209 or the remote controller 211. The data indicating the operation by the user (hereinafter referred to as "operation data") is sent from the key operation part 209 to the CPU 204, or from the remote controller 211 through the remote controller receiver 210 to the CPU 204.

When the STB 200 is powered ON, the CPU 204 operates as follows.

First, while monitoring the operation data from the key operation part 209 and the remote controller receiver 210, the CPU 204 waits until presetting for recording is requested (step S100).

During the above waiting, when the operation data indicating a request for presetting for recording is inputted, the CPU 204 obtains program specifying information, as preset information,

~~information~~ that specifies a program desired by the user for preset recording. That is, first, the program sequence information included in the transport stream obtained from the received digital modulated signal is received from the MPEG 2 transport decoder 203. By using PAT, PMT, etc., in the program sequence information, the program list data is generated, and is sent through the MPEG 2 video decoder 205 and the D/A converter 206 to the monitor/television 207, thereby causing the program list to be displayed on the monitor/television 207 (step S102). FIG. 6 shows an example display of this program list. Looking at such a display of the program list, the user operates the remote controller 211 or the key operation part 209 to select a program that is desired for preset recording (hereinafter referred to as "preset-desired program"). The CPU 204 receives the operation data indicating the selection of the preset-desired program from the remote controller receiver 210 or the key operation part 209, and based on this operation data, obtains information that specifies the preset-desired program from the program sequence information (step S103). Also, display data is outputted for causing the monitor/television 207 to carry out display for inquiring of the user whether or not preset recording of the preset-desired program is to be set ~~or not~~.

Next, the CPU 204 receives the data-broadcast data from the MPEG 2 transport decoder 203, and obtains weather forecast information from this data-broadcast data (step S104). Then, it

is determined whether or not the obtained weather forecast information includes weather forecast information for the weather during a broadcast time period of the preset-desired program (hereinafter referred to as "relevant weather forecast information) (step S106). This relevant weather forecast information is directed herein to the weather at a location where the user will receive a digital broadcast for preset recording, that is, the weather in an area where the recording/viewing support apparatus is placed. To obtain such relevant weather forecast information, the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program and the area should be specified. This specification of the area can be carried out by providing a postal code. In the present embodiment, the postal code covering the area where the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present embodiment is placed is stored in advance in the non-volatile memory that constructs part of the memory 208. In the process of obtaining the relevant weather forecast information, the postal code stored in the volatile memory is used.

If it is determined in step S106 that no relevant weather forecast information exists, the CPU 204 outputs predetermined notice data, thereby causing the monitor/television 207 to carry out a display indicating that no relevant weather forecast information exists (step S108). Specifically, such a display is carried out as shown in FIG. 7 through OSD (On Screen Display). After this display, the procedure goes to step S114.

If it is determined in step S106 that the relevant weather forecast information exists, the CPU 204 determines, based on the relevant weather forecast information, whether or not the weather during the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program (hereinafter referred to as "relevant time period") will be bad ~~or not~~ (step S110). Specifically, a probability of precipitation is extracted from the relevant weather forecast information. If the probability of precipitation during the relevant time period is higher than a predetermined reference value, the weather is determined as bad, and if lower than the reference value, the weather is determined as not bad. Here, selected as the reference value is such a value ~~as that~~ in which, if the probability of precipitation is higher than the value, the receive state becomes bad due to bad weather with deterioration in image quality or sound quality of the preset-desired program, and thus recording or viewing of the preset-desired program is regarded as practically impossible. Specifically, this reference value can be selected in the following manner.

First, based on the relation between the receive state and receive image quality in digital broadcasting, that is, the relationship as illustrated in FIG. 12, a receive level corresponding to the receive state that provides a boundary of whether ~~you~~ the user (viewer) can hardly view or can view is selected (hereinafter, this receive level is referred to as "receive threshold value"). For example, ~~selected as the receive threshold~~

~~value may be a~~ value of a receive level corresponding to the limitation of the error correction capability of the digital broadcast television receiver may be selected as the receive threshold value. Next, data is collected, ~~which where~~ such data is composed of sample values of the probability of precipitation at N points in time during a previous predetermined period and sample values of the receive level at the N points in time. From this data (hereinafter referred to as "collected data"), a probability is calculated at which the receive level becomes lower than the receive threshold value, that is, the receive level becomes degraded to such a degree that ~~you~~ the user can hardly view a desired program (hereinafter referred to as "receive level degradation probability"), and a correlation diagram is generated, representing a relationship between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability. FIG. 11 shows one example of such a correlation diagram. In FIG. 11, for example, when the probability of precipitation is 50%, the receive level degradation probability is 15%. This indicates that, assuming that, among the above N samples, M is the number of samples whose probability of precipitation is within a range of $50 \pm 5\%$, $(0.15 \times M)$ samples of the M samples are smaller in receive level than the receive threshold value. That is, according to FIG. 11, it is regarded ~~as that~~, when the probability of precipitation is 50%, the probability of degradation in receive level ~~to is~~ is 15%, which is such a level ~~as you~~ where the viewer can hardly view ~~it~~

15%the desired program. Next, under the premise shown in such correlation diagram, a receive level degradation probability threshold value is ~~so~~ set so as to have a minimum value of the receive level degradation probability, that is, the threshold value at which it can be regarded that the receive level is so degraded that ~~you~~ the viewer can hardly view the desired program. Then, with the above correlation diagram, the probability of precipitation corresponding to the receive level degradation probability threshold value is taken as a reference value for decision in step S110. For example, when the receive level degradation probability threshold value is set as 40%, according to FIG. 11, the probability of precipitation, which is a reference value for the above decision, is 70%. In this case, when the probability of precipitation at a certain point in time is higher than 70%, it is determined that, at that point in time, the receive level is degraded due to bad weather to a level at which ~~you~~ the viewer can hardly view, that is, the receive image quality and others are degraded due to bad weather and recording and viewing becomes practically impossible.

20 The relation between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability is changed depending on weather. Thus, even with the same receive level degradation probability threshold value being set, the value of the probability of precipitation as the reference value for the above decision varies depending on the area (for example, whether mountainous

area or plain area). Therefore, the reference value for the above decision is preferably selected depending on in which area the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present invention is placed. That is, the reference value is preferably
5 | selected based on the above correlation diagram that is generated from ~~said~~ the collection data for the area. In this case, assume that the reference values for the above decision corresponding to respective areas are aired with postal codes indicating the respective areas through data broadcasting. ~~If so~~ In this case,
10 | the reference value for the above decision for the area indicated by the postal code stored in the memory 208 is extracted from the data-broadcast data, thereby enabling selection of the reference value for the above decision corresponding to the area where the recording/viewing support apparatus is placed. Note herein that
15 | the reference value for the above decision is selected by taking into consideration the fact that the correlation diagram representing the relation between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability depends on the area. Similarly, it is also preferable that the reference value for the
20 | above decision be selected in consideration of the dependence of the correlation diagram on the season. That is, for every season that is significantly changed in weather state, the reference value for the above decision is preferably selected based on the above correlation diagram for that season.

25 | Based on the reference value selected in advance in the above

described manner, if it is determined in step S110 that the weather during the time period will be bad, the CPU 204 causes ~~an output of the predetermined notice data~~ to be outputted, thereby causing the monitor/television 207 to carry out a display indicating that the image quality or the sound quality may possibly be degraded during the relevant time period (step S112). Specifically, such a display is made as shown in FIG. 8 through OSD. After this display, the procedure goes to step S114. On the other hand, if it is determined in step S110 that the weather during the relevant time period will not be bad, no display indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality is carried out, and the procedure goes to step S114.

At the time when the procedure goes to step S114, the monitor/television 207 has a display on its screen for inquiring of the user ~~about~~ as to whether or not preset recording of the preset-desired program should be set ~~or not~~. Also, in some cases, together with this display, a display is carried out indicating that no relevant weather forecast information exists or indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality (refer to FIG. 7 and FIG. 8). Looking at such a display, the user decides whether or not to set preset recording of the preset-desired program, and carries out an operation based on the decision through the remote controller 211 or the key operation part 209.

The CPU 204 receives operation data which is indicative of the above operation, and determines whether or not an instruction

for setting preset recording has been given ~~or not~~ (step S114). Here, if it is determined that the instruction for setting preset recording has been given (as shown in FIG. 7 and FIG. 8, if "YES" is selected), information about presetting for recording, that
5 | is, information that is required for recording the preset-desired program (recording management information) is stored in the memory 208 (step S116). When preset recording is set as such, the CPU 204 then uses the recording management information stored in the memory 208 to control the STB 200 and a VCR (not shown) so that
10 | they receive the aired program for recording during the broadcast time of the preset-desired program.

If it is determined in step S114 that an instruction for
| setting preset recording has not been given, a display is carried out, for example, indicating the possibility of degradation in
15 | image quality or sound quality due to bad weather during the relevant time period. If the user carries out an operation for giving an instruction for not setting preset recording (in the display of FIG. 8, if "NO" is selected), the procedure returns to step S100, and enters a state of waiting for a request for preset recording
20 | from the user.

According to the above described present embodiment, when the user looking at a program display selects a program desired for preset recording, that is, a preset-desired program, if there is a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality
25 | due to bad weather during the broadcast time of the preset-desired

program, an indication as such is displayed on the monitor/television 207 (assume herein that the relevant weather forecast information exists). In this case, the user can decide that recording of the preset-desired program will be practically impossible due to bad weather, and can give an instruction for not setting preset recording. Moreover, in this case, the user can again request ~~again~~ for preset recording, and cause the program list to be displayed for selecting the program of the other time period as the preset-desired program. As such, the user can recognize the possibility of degradation in image quality and sound quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time period of the selected preset-desired program. Thus, by selecting the program during another broadcast time period without the possibility of degradation in image quality and sound quality due to such bad weather, it is possible to reliably record the program that is aired as a digital broadcast.

~~<Second embodiment~~ Embodiment >

~~Described next is a~~ A digital broadcast recording/viewing support apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention will now be described. A functional block diagram of this recording/viewing support apparatus is similar to that in the first embodiment, ~~and as~~ shown in FIG. 1. Also, a block diagram showing the hardware structure of this recording/viewing support apparatus is similar to that in the first embodiment, ~~and as~~ shown in FIG. 2. However, in the present embodiment, a program which

is partially different from that in the first embodiment is stored in the memory 208. By executing the program at the CPU 204, a function which is different from that in the first embodiment is also realized.

5 FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing the operation of the CPU 204 in a case where preset for recording is carried out by using the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present embodiment. With reference to this flowchart, ~~described below~~
10 ~~is the operation of the STB 200 in the present embodiment~~ is described
below. Note that, in this flowchart, steps S100 to S114 are the same as those in the flowchart shown in FIG. 3. In both of the flowcharts, the same steps are provided with the same reference numeral. ~~Described mainly below is the~~ The processing in and after
15 step S114 in the present embodiment is described mainly below.

At the time when the procedure goes to step S114, the monitor/television 207 has a display on its screen for inquiring of the user ~~about~~ as to whether or not a preset recording of the preset-desired program should be set ~~or not~~. Also, in some cases, together with this display, a display is carried out indicating
20 that no relevant weather forecast information exists or indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality (refer to FIG. 7 and FIG. 8). Looking at such a display, the user decides whether or not to set preset recording of the preset-desired program, and carries out an operation based on the decision through
25 the remote controller 211 or the key operation part 209.

As with the first embodiment, if it is determined in step S114 that the instruction for setting preset recording has been given, information which is required for recording the preset-desired program (recording management information) is stored in the memory 208 (step S128). When preset recording is set as such, the CPU 204 then uses the recording management information stored in the memory 208 to control the STB 200 and the VCR (not shown) so that they receive the aired program for recording during the broadcast time of the preset-desired program.

On the other hand, unlike the first embodiment, if it is determined in step S114 that the instruction for setting preset recording has not been given (an instruction for not setting preset recording has been given), a search is made, by using the program sequence information given by the MPEG 2 transport decoder 203, for a program that has the same content as the preset-desired program selected by the user and is scheduled to be aired at a different time (hereinafter referred to as "same program to be aired at a different time) (step S120). As a result of this search, if the same program to be aired at a different time cannot be found, the procedure returns to step S100 (step S122), and enters a state of waiting for a request for preset recording from the user.

As a result of the search in step S120, if the same program to be aired at a different time is found, the same program to be aired at a different time is regarded as a candidate for the program for preset recording (hereinafter referred to as "preset-recording

candidate"), and information that specifies the preset-recording candidate (for example, broadcast date/time and broadcasting channel of the preset-recording candidate, etc.) is displayed on the monitor/television 207 (step S124). FIG. 9 shows an example display of the information specifying the preset-recording candidate. In this example, two of the same programs to be aired at different times have been found. Therefore, as the information that specifies the preset-recording candidates, broadcast dates and broadcasting time periods of two candidates ("candidate 1" and "candidate 2") are displayed. Also, in step S124, a display is carried out for inquiring of the user ~~about~~ as to whether or not a preset recording of the preset-recording candidate program should be set ~~or not~~. In the example shown in FIG. 9, a display is carried out for prompting the user to give an input for selecting either one of the two preset-recording candidates, the candidate 1 and the candidate 2. When either one of the preset-recording candidates is selected with an operation by the user, it is regarded ~~as such~~ that a preset recording is set for the selected preset-recording candidate as the preset-desired program.

Next, the CPU 204 receives the operation data which is indicative of the above operation to determine whether or not an instruction for setting preset recording has been given ~~or not~~ (step S126). Here, if it is determined that the instruction for preset recording has been given, information which is required for recording the preset-desired program, which is the selected

preset-recording candidate, is stored as the recording management information in the memory 208 (step S128). After a preset recording has been set in the above manner, the CPU 204 uses the recording management information to control the STB 200 and the VCR (not shown) so that they receive, during the broadcast time of the preset-desired program, which is the selected preset-recording candidate, the aired program for recording.

On the other hand, if it is determined in step S126 that the instruction for setting a preset recording has not been given (an instruction for not setting preset recording has been given), the procedure returns to step S100, and enters a state of waiting for a request for preset recording from the user.

According to the above described present embodiment, as with the first embodiment, if there is a possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time of the preset-desired program that is selected by the user, an indication as such is displayed on the monitor/television 207. In addition, in the present embodiment, when an instruction for not setting a preset recording is given by the user in this case, a search is made for the same program to be aired at a different time. If the same program to be aired at a different time is found, a preset recording of the same program to be aired at a different time is set based on an operation by the user. As such, according to the present embodiment, if there is the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality

due to bad weather during the broadcast time of the preset-desired program, the same program to be aired at a different time is preset for recording. Thus, the program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast can be reliably and easily recorded.

5 <Third ~~embodiment~~ Embodiment>

Described next is ~~a~~ a digital broadcast recording/viewing support apparatus according to the third embodiment of the present invention will now be described. A functional block diagram and a block diagram showing the hardware structure of this recording/viewing support apparatus are similar to those in the first embodiment (refer to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2). However, in the present embodiment, a program which is partially different from that in the second embodiment is stored in the memory 208. By executing the program at the CPU 204, a function which is different from that in the second embodiment is also realized.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing the operation of the CPU 204 in a case where a preset recording is carried out by using the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present embodiment. With reference to this flowchart, ~~described below~~ is the operation of the STB 200 in the present embodiment is described below. Note that, of the steps in this flowchart, the same step as that in the flowchart shown in FIG. 4 is provided with the same reference numeral.

In the present embodiment, as with the second embodiment, when preset recording is requested through a predetermined

operation by the user (step S100), steps S102 to S114 are executed.

At the time when the procedure goes to step S114, the monitor/television 207 has a display on its screen for inquiring of the user ~~about~~ as to whether or not a preset recording of the preset-desired program should be set ~~or not~~. Also, in some cases, together with this display, a display is carried out indicating that no relevant weather forecast information exists or indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality (refer to FIG. 7 and FIG. 8). Looking at such a display, the user decides whether or not to set a preset recording of the preset-desired program, and carries out an operation based on the decision through the remote controller 211 or the key operation part 209. In step S114, the CPU 204 receives operation data indicating this operation to determine whether or not an instruction for setting preset recording has been given ~~or not~~. As a result, if it is determined that the instruction for setting a preset recording has been given, as with the second embodiment, information which is required for recording the preset-desired program (recording management information) is stored in the memory 208 (step S128). Thus, a preset recording is set.

On the other hand, if it is determined in step S114 that the instruction for setting a preset recording has not been given (an instruction for not setting a preset recording has been given), as with second embodiment, a search is made for the same program to be aired at a different time (step S120). As a result, if the

same program to be aired at a different time has not been found, the procedure returns to step S100 (step S122). On the other hand, if the same program to be aired at a different time has been found, the same program to be aired at a different time is regarded as
5 the preset recording candidate. As shown in FIG. 9, for example, information that specifies the preset recording candidate is displayed (step S124).

When the user looking at the display made in step S124 carries out an operation for selecting the preset recording candidate,
10 the CPU 204 receives operation data corresponding thereto and, based on the operation data, regards the selected preset recording candidate as the preset-desired program (step S130).

When new preset-desired program is selected from among the preset recording candidates in the above manner, the procedure
15 returns to step S104. Thereafter, for the new preset-desired program, steps S104 to S114 are executed. Then, at the time when the procedure goes to step S114, the monitor/television 207 has a display on its screen for inquiring of the user ~~about~~ as to whether or not the preset-desired program is preset for recording. Also,
20 in some cases, together with this display, a display as shown in FIG. 7 or FIG. 8 is carried out. For example, if the relevant weather forecast information for the weather during the broadcast time period of the new preset-desired program has been obtained and it is determined that the weather during the broadcast time
25 period is worse than a predetermined criterion, a display is carried

out indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality during the broadcast time period, as shown in FIG. 8. Looking at such a display, the user decides whether or not to set preset recording of the new preset-desired program, and carries out an operation based on the decision through the remote controller 211 or the key operation part 209. In step S114, the CPU 204 receives operation data indicating this operation to determine whether or not an instruction for setting preset recording has been given ~~or not~~.

10 As a result, if it is determined that the instruction for setting a preset recording has been given, as with the above, information which is required for recording the preset-desired program (recording management information) is stored in the memory 208 (step S128), which is similar to the above. Thus, a preset recording is set.

 If it is determined in step S114 that the instruction for setting a preset recording has not been given (an instruction for not setting a preset recording has been given), a search is made for the same program to be aired at a different time that has not yet been selected as the preset-desired program (step S120). As a result, if the same program to be aired at a different time that has not yet been selected as the preset-desired program has been found, the procedure goes to step S124 (step S122). Thereafter, as long as the instruction for setting a preset recording of the preset-desired program is not given and any same program to be

aired at a different time that has not yet been selected as the preset-desired program exists, steps S124, S130, S104 to S122 are repeatedly executed. Then, if there becomes no same program to be aired at a different time that has not yet been selected as
5 the preset-desired program during the processing, the procedure returns to step S100, and enters a state of waiting for a request for preset recording from the user. On the other hand, if the instruction for setting a preset recording of the preset-desired program is given during the processing, information which is
10 required for recording the preset-desired program (recording management information) is stored in the memory 208, which is similar to the above (step S128).

According to the above described present embodiment, as with the second embodiment, in a case where there is a possibility of
15 degradation in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time of the preset-desired program that is selected by the user, when an instruction for not setting a preset recording is given by the user, a search is made for the same program to be aired at a different time. If the same program to be aired
20 at a different time is found, a preset recording of the same program to be aired at different time is set based on an operation by the user. The same program to be aired at a different time that is selected on this occasion is regarded as a new preset-desired program. The relevant weather forecast information for the new
25 preset-desired program is obtained. Based on the relevant weather

forecast information, if there is the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time of the new preset-desired program, an indication as such is displayed. As such, according to the present embodiment, if there is the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time of the preset-desired program, a search is made for the same program to be aired at a different time. If there is also the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time of the found same program to be aired at different time, an indication as such is displayed. Thus, since the user takes this display into consideration when giving the instruction for setting a preset recording, the program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast can be more reliably recorded.

Note that, in the above embodiment, if a plurality of the same programs to be aired at a different time have been found, the relevant weather forecast information is obtained only for the program that is selected by the user ~~thereamong~~ among the plurality of same programs to be aired at a different time, that is, a new preset-desired program. Alternatively, the relevant weather forecast information may be obtained for all of the found same programs to be aired at a different time. Based on the relevant weather forecast information for those programs, all of the same programs to be aired at a different time having the possibility

of degradation in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather may have a display indicating as such.

<Modification example>

In the above, ~~described is a case~~ is described where a preset
5 recording is set for a program that the user desires to view.
However, the recording/viewing support apparatus of each of the
above embodiments is also effective for a case where the user does
not particularly desire to record but desires to view a certain
program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast. That
10 is, the recording/viewing support apparatus of each of the above
embodiments is also effective for a case of checking to see whether
the program can be viewed in a condition that is good in image
quality or sound quality, or whether the program may possibly be
hardly viewable in practical terms due to bad weather, and also
15 for a case of checking to see, in a case where the program has
the same programs to be aired at a different time, during which
time period the program can be viewed in a condition that is good
in image quality and sound quality.

In each of the above embodiments, for determining whether
20 or not there is a possibility of degradation in image quality or
sound quality to such a degree that the preset-desired program
cannot be practically received, the probability of precipitation
included in the relevant weather forecast information is compared
with the reference value selected in advance, thereby determining
25 whether or not the weather during the broadcast time period of

the preset-desired program will be bad ~~or not~~ (step S110). Instead of comparing the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information with the reference value selected in advance, the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the probability of precipitation may be compared with the received level degradation probability threshold value selected in advance, thereby determining whether or not the weather during the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program will be bad ~~or not~~. In this case, correlation data indicating the relation between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability is generated in a manner similar to that for use in generating the correlation diagram shown in FIG. 11, and is stored in advance in the memory 208. In step S110 (refer to FIG. 3, FIG. 4, and FIG. 5), based on the receive level degradation probability related by the correlation data to the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information, whether or not the weather will be bad ~~or not~~ is determined. That is, based on the correlation data stored in the memory 208, the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information (hereinafter referred to as "relevant receive level degradation probability") is obtained. The relevant receive level degradation probability is compared with the receive level degradation probability threshold value (step S110). If the relevant receive level degradation

probability is higher than the receive level degradation probability threshold value, the weather is determined as bad, and a display is made indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality during the broadcast time period

5. of the preset-desired program (step S112). For example, in a case where the correlation data as shown in FIG. 11 is used, and the receive level degradation probability threshold value is set as 40%, if the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information is 60%, the relevant receive level degradation probability is 20% ($< 40\%$). Therefore, the weather is determined as not bad. If the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information is 80%, the relevant receive level degradation probability is 75% ($> 40\%$). Therefore, the weather is determined as bad, and a display is carried out indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality.

Also, as described above, in a case where the correlation data indicating the relationship between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability is held in the memory 208, ~~the~~ step S110 may be deleted and, in step S112, the relevant receive level degradation probability based on the correlation data may be displayed as information indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality of the preset-desired program. In this case, for example, in a case where the correlation data as shown in FIG. 11 is used, and

if the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information is 70%, the relevant receive level degradation probability is 40%. Therefore, in step S112, ~~such~~ a message such as "The probability of degradation in image due to the weather of the broadcast time period is 40%", for example, is displayed through OSD.

The relationship between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability is changed depending on the weather. Therefore, the correlation data to be stored in the memory 208 is preferably varied depending on the area (whether mountainous area or plain area, for example). That is, the correlation data indicating the relation between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability is generated for each area. Among a plurality of pieces of correlation data, the correlation data for the area where the recording/viewing support apparatus according to the present embodiment is placed is preferably selected, and is stored in the memory 208. Note herein that the dependence of the correlation data indicating the relation between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability on the area is taken into consideration. It is also preferable that the dependence of the correlation data on the season be taken into consideration. That is, for every season that is significantly changed in the state of weather-state, the above correlation data therefor is preferably stored in the memory 208. Also, in the

above, a description has been ~~made~~provided assuming that the correlation data is stored in advance in the memory 208. Alternatively, for example, the correlation data may be aired through data broadcasting from a broadcast station, and may be extracted from data-broadcast data received at the recording/viewing support apparatus for storage in the memory 208. In this case, assuming that the correlation data for respective areas is broadcast through data broadcasting and the respective areas are specified by their postal codes, the correlation data for the area indicated by the postal code stored in the memory 208 is extracted from the data-broadcast data, thereby enabling the correlation data for the area where the recording/viewing support apparatus is placed to be stored in the memory 208.

In each of the above embodiments, whether or not the weather during the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program will be bad ~~or not~~ is determined based on the probability of precipitation included in the relevant weather forecast information (refer to step S110 of FIG. 3, FIG. 4, and FIG. 5). Alternatively, whether the weather or not will be bad ~~or not~~ may be determined based on any other index included in the relevant weather forecast information. For example, a laundry index, which is a numerical index, typically from 0 to 100, indicating how well laundry hung outside will dry based on the relevant weather forecast information, and which is included in the relevant weather forecast information, may be compared with a predetermined reference value.

If the laundry index is lower than the reference value, the weather is determined as bad, and a display is carried out indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality during the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program. Also, instead of the above correlation data indicating the relation between the probability of precipitation and the receive level degradation probability, correlation data indicating the laundry index and the receive level degradation probability may be stored in the memory 208 and, based on the receive level degradation probability related by the correlation data to the laundry index included in the relevant weather forecast information, whether or not the weather will be bad ~~or not~~ may be determined. That is, based on the correlation data indicating the laundry index and the receive level degradation probability, the receive level degradation probability corresponding to the laundry index included in the relevant weather forecast information, that is, the relevant receive level degradation probability, is obtained. The relevant receive level degradation probability is compared with a predetermined receive level degradation probability threshold value. If the relevant receive level degradation probability is higher than the receive level degradation probability threshold value, the weather is determined as bad, and a display is carried out indicating the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality during the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program.

Further, in each of the above embodiments, for determining whether or not the weather during the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program will be bad to such a degree as to degrade the image quality or the sound quality of the preset-desired program, the weather forecast information is obtained from the data-broadcast data (step S104 of FIG. 3, FIG. 4, and FIG. 5). Alternatively, the weather forecast information may be obtained through other means. For example, as shown in FIG. 10, if the STB 300 of the recording/viewing support apparatus includes an Internet interface part 220 for accessing ~~to~~ the Internet, the weather forecast information may be obtained via the Internet. Based on an appropriate index, such as the probability of precipitation included in the weather forecast information, whether or not the weather during the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program will be bad ~~or not~~ is determined.

Still further, in the above second and third embodiments, in a case where there is the possibility of degradation in image quality or sound quality due to bad weather during the broadcast time period of the preset-desired program, when an instruction for not setting a preset recording is given by the user, a search is made for the same program to be aired at a different time (refer to step S120 of FIG. 4 and FIG. 5). At this time, the range to be searched may not be limited to programs that are scheduled to be aired as digital broadcasts. That is, in a case where the receive part 101 of the recording/viewing support apparatus shown in FIG.

1 has a function of receiving not only digital broadcasts but also analog broadcasts, it is preferable that, based on information about an electronic program guide (EPG: Electronic Program Guide) for the analog broadcasts, programs including those aired as digital broadcasts and those aired as analog broadcasts be searched for the same program to be aired at a different time. With such a structure, even if there is a possibility, for both of the preset-desired program and the same program to be aired at different a time, of degradation in image quality and sound quality caused by a poor receive state due to bad weather (that is, there is a possibility that recording or viewing becomes practically impossible), recording or viewing can be made with any analog broadcast that is found as being to be the same program to be aired at a different time.

15

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As described in the foregoing, in a recording/viewing support apparatus for supporting recording or viewing of a program that is scheduled to be aired as a digital broadcast and in a digital broadcast television receiver having a function as such a recording/viewing support apparatus, this invention enables a program aired as a digital broadcast to be reliably recorded or viewed.

ABSTRACT

The ~~A~~ receive part ~~101~~ demodulates and decodes a digital modulated signal obtained by receiving a digital broadcast to generate a transport stream, and extracts data-broadcast data transmitted over a data channel. An electronic program list generator ~~102~~ generates, from program sequence information included in the transport stream, display data for a program list. Based thereon, a video display part ~~110~~ displays the program list.

10 When the user looks at this and selects a program desired for preset recording through an input operation part ~~109~~, a system control part ~~105~~ determines whether or not the weather during the broadcast time period of the program will be bad ~~or not~~ based on weather forecast information obtained from the data-broadcast data. As

15 a result, if the weather is determined as bad, the system control part ~~105~~ causes the video display part ~~110~~ to provide a display indicating a possibility of degradation in image quality, etc., during the broadcast time period.